

FEAR OF FAMINE STILL EXISTS IN MEXICO CITY

Food Situation Continues Serious. Obregon Forces Have Not Yet Evacuated City.

NO REPLY FROM CARRANZA

British Charge Declares American Note Has Produced Good Effect. No More Warships Ordered to Southern Waters.

Carranza's Reply Being Deciphered

WASHINGTON, March 10.—General Carranza's formal reply to urgent representations of the American government concerning conditions in Mexico City was received at the State Department to-night. It was cabled in code, and late to-night was being deciphered for submission to Secretary Bryan to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Bryan announced to-night that the food situation in Mexico City continued serious, and that General Obregon's forces appeared not to have evacuated the city, though this was expected at any moment. He said the State Department had received nothing definite as to the reply General Carranza is preparing to the American note demanding an improvement in conditions for foreigners.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, brought to the department a copy of a telegram from Thomas Fisher, charge d'affaires of the British legation in Mexico City, declaring the American note, a copy of which had been presented to General Obregon simultaneously with its delivery to General Carranza, had produced a good effect. The charge pointed out, however, the necessity at all times of keeping open railway and telegraphic communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

BRITISH CHARGE URGES IMMEDIATE RELIEF

The text of his telegram was made public by the State Department as follows:

"In my opinion the effect of the American note to Carranza and Obregon has been extremely good. It is, however, absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken for sending supplies of food and forage to the capital."

"Whatever party is in power in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, it is now plain that the best means to prevent the recurrence of such a situation as now exists would be to insist absolutely on the local troops maintaining inviolate the railway communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz."

No more warships were ordered to Mexican waters to-day, and none will be sent pending further developments in the situation.

Mr. Bryan said to-night that Charles A. Douglas, Washington adviser to the Carranza government, now at Vera Cruz, was co-operating with American Consul Silliman in an attempt to solve the transportation problem. The secretary said consular representatives showed that the trains from Mexico City were being used for military purposes or being held for that object.

Mr. Bryan said that Carranza's request for no more warships to be added to the American fleet for transportation facilities, but the department is doing what it can to arrange for trains for those who desire to heed the American warning for Mexican citizens to leave Mexico City.

ONE OFFICIALS SEE IMPROVEMENT

In a general way the situation seemed to some officials to have improved. There was an increasing confidence that the United States would be compelled to take further steps. The fear of famine still exists, and the Mexican Red Cross has appealed again to the American Red Cross for assistance. Relief projects are held up pending the outcome of the State Department's representations on behalf of an international committee, which had a fund to take charge of the situation.

The Carranza agency issued another statement during the day, saying that the condition in Mexico City was exaggerated and predicting that Carranza's reply would prove at most of the reports were baseless. At the State Department the official reports continued to show the condition of affairs as threatening, although some thought General Carranza had instructed Obregon to arrange for the relief of Mexico City in event of evacuation. The Zapata forces are expected to take possession immediately after Obregon's men withdraw.

REPORT ON EVACUATION OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS

The following information was given at the State Department concerning the evacuation of Piedras Negras. The evacuation was effected on Feb. 8 by the Carranza garrison. Only small guard was left to police the town until the forces of Villa arrived, which are expected on the 10th. The commanding officer of the United States post at Eagle Pass has permitted the Mexican wounded to cross to the American side. The commander of the Carranza forces at Piedras Negras has given full assurances to the American consul that order will be maintained in the entry of the Villa troops.

The Washington agency of General La gave out the following:

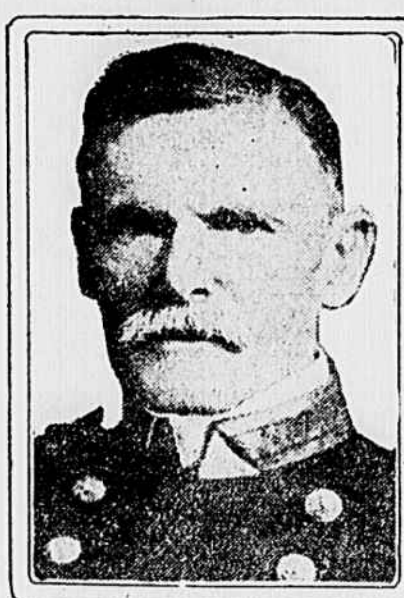
Piedras Negras was sacked by the Carranza forces before they evacuated the town yesterday, according to message received this afternoon from the convention at Eagle Pass. Serious disorders followed. Governor Acuna is a refugee in Eagle Pass. The international bridge has been closed. The Carranzas have retreated eastward."

MEXICANS WOULD UNITE AGAINST FOREIGN FORCES

L PASO, TEX., March 10.—General La in a statement to the Associated Press received to-day from Terren, declares that in event of intervention of foreign troops to subdue the Carranza forces he and all other Mexicans would unite against the invaders.

La denied recent interviews in which he was quoted as saying that he did not oppose armed intervention on part of several powers "to reduce Carranza to order," provided that he had been made commander of such a force. There is nothing more grotesque and

THREE NEW ADMIRALS IN AMERICAN NAVY



Admiral T.B. Howard



Admiral W.C. Cowles



Admiral F.N. Fletcher

THREE NAVY ADMIRALS APPOINTED BY WILSON

Secretary Daniels Announces Designation of Fletcher, Howard and Cowles.

First Named Senior in Rank

Held Advanced Positions Only So Long as They Continue as Fleet Commanders—Return to Former Grades and Salaries if Detached.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that Rear-Admiral Fletcher, of the Atlantic Fleet, had been designated an admiral, and Admiral Howard, of the Pacific Fleet, would become an admiral to-morrow, and Rear-Admiral Cowles, of the Asiatic Fleet, on Friday.

The appointments were made by President Wilson under the new law creating the grade of admiral in the navy. By hoisting his flag to-day, Admiral Fletcher becomes senior in rank.

"With the exception of Admiral Dewey, who enjoys a rank unique in the annals of the world, that of admiral of the navy," said Secretary Daniels, "the only other American naval officers privileged to hold the rank of admiral were Farragut, from 1866 to 1870, and D. D. Porter, from 1870 to 1891."

Mr. Daniels said the selection of the three vice-admirals and the chief of operations, provided for in the new law has not been considered.

The new admirals will fly blue flags, with four stars. They hold their advanced rank only so long as they continue as fleet commanders. If detached for other duties, they will return to their former grades and salaries.

Admiral Fletcher has been commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet since September, 1914. He directed the occupation of Vera Cruz.

Admiral Howard was assigned as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet in February, 1914.

Admiral Cowles was transferred last year to the Asiatic Fleet as commander-in-chief.

COERCED BY WICKERSHAM INTO SALE OF RAILROAD

Chairman of Southern Pacific Executive Board Accuses Former U. S. Attorney-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive board of the Southern Pacific Company, today charged that George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, coerced the Southern Pacific into an agreement to sell the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific Railroad for \$104,000,000.

The charge was made in Mr. Kruttschnitt's testimony in the suit of the Federal government to separate the Central and Southern Pacific Railways. "The Southern Pacific Company," Mr. Kruttschnitt testified, "signed the agreement with the Union Pacific to sell to the latter the Central Pacific at a price of \$104,000,000 under the compulsion and coercion of the Attorney-General of the United States, who threatened me with a forced sale of the line if it was not sold to the Union Pacific."

The California State Railroad Commission prevented the deal, he said, by refusing to approve the plan.

"I went to the Attorney-General personally," continued the witness, "and protested vehemently against his action, telling him that it would destroy the Southern Pacific. His only reply was 'I am going to apply equal compulsion to the Union Pacific.'"

Joyful Anticipation of Motherhood

There is apt to be a latent apprehension of distress to mar the complete joy of expectation. But this is quite overcome by the advice of so many women to use "Mother's Friend." This is an external application designed to soothe the nerves and to thus relieve the pressure reacting on the nerves, that the natural strain upon the cords and ligaments is not accompanied by those severe pains said to cause nausea, morning sickness and many local distresses.

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"Mother's Friend" is prepared only in our own laboratory and is sold only in glass bottles everywhere. Ask for a bottle to-day and write for a special book for expectant mothers. Address Bradford Regulator Co., 407 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Physician Guilty of Theft

He Substituted Corrected Examination Paper in State Capitol Office.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 10.—Dr. George Robert Norman, a young physician of Brookwood, Ala., has been found guilty of the burglary of the State medical offices at the Capitol and the theft of State medical examination papers. It was testified in the City Criminal Court on Tuesday that Norman substituted a corrected chemistry examination paper and returned the original to an applicant for \$100. Kelly Adams, former negro janitor at the Capitol, and Norman's alleged accomplice, was found guilty on Tuesday.

New President of Haiti

WASHINGTON, March 10.—General Vilbrun Guillaume Sam, head of the revolution which recently overthrew the government of General Theodore (Lafayette) Sarrailh, was inaugurated President of Haiti to-day, according to a report to-day to the State Department.

THAW WILL ACCEPT SOLE BLAME FOR HIS ESCAPE

To Extent of His Power Will Absolve Five Codefendants From Any Responsibility.

HE MAY GO ON STAND TO-DAY

Will Assert That He Is Sane, and Had Perfect Right to Leave Asylum by Whatever Means Offered. Day Is Good One for Prisoner.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, March 10.—"I was sane and had a perfect right to leave the asylum by whatever means offered," will be the plea of Harry K. Thaw when he takes the witness stand probably to-morrow, in his own defense against the charge of conspiracy, for which he is on trial.

That complete responsibility for his escape will be accepted by the defendant, who, to the extent of his power, will absolve from blame the five men jointly indicted with him. He will explain that he acted under advice, and in the exercise of his rights as a sane man, accepted the offer of assistance made to him by his associates on trial.

"I am a sane man now," Thaw will assert, and his presence on the witness stand will be at once a challenge to the State to prove otherwise, and an appeal to the jury for his freedom.

This bold move was decided upon by Thaw's counsel to-day. At one stroke they will seek to establish his sanity and clear him of the criminal charge hanging over him, so that, with a verdict of not guilty from the jury, a formal order from a Supreme Court justice alone will be needed to make him a free man.

John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Thaw, said to-night, following the announcement that the State's case will close sometime to-morrow morning:

"Certainly we shall put Mr. Thaw on the stand. He will probably be our first witness. And when we call our witnesses we shall dwell principally on the point of his sanity at the time of his departure from Matteawan, and now. His intention was to get out because he was sane, and we shall ask the jury to say in their verdict that he was and is sane."

HIG BATTLE WILL BE PRECIPITATED TO-DAY

The big battle, transcending the mere question of a conspiracy, and going directly at the question of Harry K. Thaw's sanity, therefore, will be precipitated to-morrow. Deputy Attorney-General Kennedy said to-night that he was prepared for it.

"To the extent that testimony regarding Thaw's sanity is introduced to show whether, under the law, he knew the nature and quality of his act, and that the act was wrong, we shall not object. Beyond that, the defense will not be permitted to go without a fight. Thaw's sanity beyond that point is not an issue in this trial."

But two obstacles may be encountered to prevent Thaw's appearance on

the stand. One is the improbable event of the ruling by Justice Page dismissing the conspiracy indictment on the ground that the State has not made out a case. Abham Levy, in behalf of the five co-defendants will make this motion, and fight hard for it. Stanchfield will not oppose it in behalf of Thaw, but he makes no secret of the fact that he wants the case to go to the jury.

"I will not press hard for a dismissal," said he with a smile. "I want this case to go on. I want it to go to the jury. We want Thaw to tell his whole story and to demonstrate for himself that he is sane."

It was the general impression to-night that Justice Page will dismiss Levy's motion.

Thaw's health is the only other cause that may prevent his appearance on the stand. After a strenuous effort on the part of the counsel to have him removed to Bellevue, the defendant spent to-night in a private room in the Tombs under the care of a physician. He caught a bad cold in the Tombs last week, which has settled in his neck. He spent a sleepless night in his cell Tuesday night, and entered court to-day wearing a heavy gray sweater under his sack coat, and carrying a heavy shawl. His neck was all aflutter, and he sat through the session in evident pain.

PRIVATE ROOM ORDERED FOR THAW BY JUDGE

When court adjourned, Thaw's counsel urged Justice Page to have him sent to Bellevue for the night. But the State objected, later relinquent to the extent of saying it could not accept responsibility for any eventualities following such action. Warden Hanley, of the Tombs, was sent for, and he declined to accept responsibility, saying the prisoner. The sheriff was out of town, and his deputies declined to assume any risks. Thereupon Justice Page ordered Warden Hanley to provide a private room in the Tombs in which Thaw could be looked after during the night.

"I've got the room," said Hanley, "but there is no bed in it."

"Here is a couch in my chamber," said Judge Page. "Carry that over and let him rest comfortably to-night."

On the couch, therefore, on which William J. Cummings and former City Chamberlain Hyde rested during their stay in the Tombs, Thaw spent a restless night in preparation for his ordeal to-morrow.

Whether on the point of his sanity or his guilt on the charge of conspiracy, it was a good day for Thaw. Though Stanchfield made scarcely any effort to combat the State's evidence as to conspiracy, it is only through circumstantial evidence that any case at all may be said to have been made out. On the other hand Stanchfield succeeded in a series of brilliant cross-examinations in putting before the jury most valuable testimony from attendants at Matteawan, who have been associated with Thaw for six years as to his probable restoration to sanity.

And quietly, in the opening session to-day, Stanchfield had ruled out of evidence all the records as to Thaw's previous fruitless efforts to secure his release through habeas corpus hearings. It was a strong point for the defense. It kept from the jury the fact that on three occasions in the past Thaw's continued insanity had been adjudged. And Stanchfield scored his victory by turning upon the State its triumph of the day before.

Justice Page ruled out the records on the ground that they covered matter too remote from the period of the escape—by which time it is claimed Thaw had regained his reason—to be admissible in evidence.

GATEMAN AT MATTEAWAN IS FIRST WITNESS

Howard H. Barnum, gateman at Matteawan on the day of Thaw's escape, was the first witness called. That day—Sunday, August 17, 1913—Barnum was sitting on a bench in the yard.

Thaw came out and sat with him. He showed Barnum a newspaper containing a statement that Harry K. Thaw had contributed \$1,000 to save the home of General Daniel E. Sickles.

Thaw followed the ruling out of the record as to Thaw's previous attempts to secure his release. Then counsel went back to the day of the escape. James Hickey, the milkman, was called, and told substantially the same story as Barnum. So did Patrick Buckley, clerk of the storehouse at the asylum.

And Mr. Mader and her husband, James P., who run the laundry at the asylum corroborated Barnum, as did Leroy G. Krom, the chauffeur at the institution, who also told of the talk he had with Thaw, and his calm, rational manner.

Levy cross-examined each of the witnesses. He is making a strenuous effort in behalf of Butler, Duffy, Thompson, Flood and McKee, the alleged conspirators. But it is a noticeable fact that not since the trial opened has Stanchfield asked one question of a witness touching upon the details of the conspiracy.

The State next began to follow the conspirators after the escape. Robert Lowery, a groceryman, of Lowery's Corner, just outside the asylum, identified Roger Thompson as the chauffeur of the big car, and picked out Butler as one of the men he saw riding in it.

Miss Hazel Rankin, eighteen, a pretty, calm, emphatic New York girl, in whose father's barn the motor car was finally lodged, put new life into the case.

"Mr. Roger Thompson backed the car into my father's barn," she testified, "and asked to identify Thompson. With her cheeks aflame, and her blue plumes waving in the breeze, she walked quickly to his side, and, slapping her hand on his shoulder, said: 'That's the man.'"

It came out a minute later how Miss Rankin remembered him so well. "Mr. Thaw told him to give me \$2.50," said Miss Rankin, "and Mr. Roger Thompson gave me \$2.50."

Once more the courtroom was plunged into roars of laughter. But the witness stood her ground and repeated the accusation.

With the testimony of C. E. Waldron, a photographer, as to pictures he took of the motor car, the proceedings were adjourned.

How Thin People Can Get Fat

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A Physician's Advice.

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